THE SUN, New York City.

they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose. Local News.-The City and Suburban News Bureau of the United Pursu and New York Associated Press is at 21 to 20 Ann street. All information and documents for public use instantly dissemi-

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for

The Great Birthday.

nated to the press of the whole country.

There are persons who object to the entrancing note of the fishborn, the voice of the cannon cracker, the rocket's red glare, and the pinwheel pinwheeling rapidly. JOHN ADAMS was as choleric an old chap as ever shaved himself by the light of a penny dip in the coldest morning of a Philadelphia lodging house, and prescience was not his specialty, but he seems to have had sound ideas as to the methods in accordance with which the independence of these United States would be celebrated.

It is not curious that the few finical dandiprats who object to the noises of the Fourth as "Chinese" believe that almond-eved civil service reform is the heart and hope of good government.

Explode or keep quiet as people prefer, it remains a fact that only in the last two or three years has the Declaration of Independence been thoroughly carried out and the separation, not merely geographical and political, but sentimental, between the United States and Great Britain been accomplished. The Venezuela matter has taught Americans much which some of them needed to learn; has led to an examination into the actual treatment of this country by Great Britain in the last hundred and twenty years; has dispelled some romantic illusions, and has brought about a general and strong revival of pride in Americanism. Only Gopkin and a few nithings and nincompoops, he spawn of sciolism in the narrow-chested De little world of some of the colleges, have .emained unmoved by the generous emotion sti of patriotism and nationality which has Sirred and will not cease to stir all manly American hearts. The independence of the United States, its final and complete withrawal not merely from political and comercial but from abstract, inherited, or poetical colonialism, did not occur in 1778.

out in 1895 or 1896. It has occurred at last, and there is more reason to celebrate Independence Day this ear than ever before. In 1776 there was a theory, a programme, an oration. Now there is a majestic fact. Rhetoric has become solid and achieved history.

Make a joyful noise, then, or keep as joyul a silence. In one of the old singing 6 ooks, over which our grandfathers used to ry their childish trebles, are some remarks

frientie effect but and the next thr | and in a run. Buke, the Gallic chain and in a run. Butte, the Gallic chain, unt a weak oned against our necks in vain; And shout, 'Long live Americal' Amen, and Amen!

The Succession of Altgeld.

Thousands of hands are raised in holy horror at Governor ALTGELD of Illinois, the ruling man at the National Convention of the Democratic party. Yet ALTGELD, the friend of Anarchists, the coddler of riot, the rampant free silverite, is but the legitimate and, as all must see now, the inevitable successor of the Democratic boss of four years GROVER CLEVELAND, who, standing in Madison Square Garden in this city, extended his campaign blessing to the murderers of Homestead. The torch raised by CLEVELAND is now in ALTGELD's bands, blazing harder, but the same.

It could not have been supposed at the time that such an atrocious bid for votes could be made in a Presidential contest without trouble resulting from it.

In one respect ALTGELD is a less dangerous man than CLEVELAND, for the reason that he is honest and works for his ends straight and openly; but ALTGELD is a very dengerous man all the same. Free silver is not the whole of the ALTGELD programme.

The Liquor Tax Law.

In practice, the RAINES law has not produced the great reduction in the number of places selling liquor which was expected from it, and it promises to yield rather more than the estimated revenue. In this zity and Brooklyn the saloons driven out of business were almost wholly little beer shops. The total revenue in the two places approximates \$7,000,000, and that from the whole State will exceed \$9,000,000. The amount to be turned into the Treasury is now estimated by Commissioner LYMAN nt \$3,200,000, or \$200,000 more than the estimate of Mr. RAINES.

So great a revenue, it may be assumed. assures the permanency of this new liquor egislation, as far as concerns its underlying principle of taxation. Neither the different communities nor the State as an aggregate are likely to throw away such an opportunity of raising so much money for public purposes. Evidently the RAINES law has come to stay, though experience may dictate the modification of some of its particular features; and the liquor interest generally looks forward to that prospect. Nor are the dealers alarmed by it to the extent predicted while the measure was under discussion in the Legislature. So far as the law has reduced the number of places selling liquor it has diminished competition. To that extent it has benefited those able to pay the large tax. Such opposition as there is seems to be chiefly among the grocers. The regular saloons often save enough to pay their tax by the prohibition of the free lunch, which had become a serious burden for them. When these free lunches became universal they defeated themselves as a means of attracting patronage. The saving has not caused any loss in custom, so far as we can learn, or at least any considerable loss. Giving away food was bad in business principle, and the liquor dealers are usually glad to escape from the custom.

One of the most desirable of the effects roduced by the RAINES law is the disuse of 'e frantic and discreditable methods emiyed by the police in their efforts to enthe sunday closing law. Mr. Roosed him from his old Sunday labors. a lirsty can now get their arms on the law, and no lirsty the protection of the law, and no buenre obliged to sneak into side doors pects. That gets rid of an appall-

the police force. Moreover, the principle of getting the right to sell liquor simply by paying the tax is sound. It establishes the liquor traffic on a better business basis, and makes it safer for capital. A legitimate and an honorable trade cannot rightfully be subjected to terrorism as if it were a disgraceful traffic. It is no more disgraceful to sell liquor than it is to drink liquor, and the drinking necessitates the selling. The whole subject of the saloons has been surrounded with humbug.

This we say without meaning to imply any other commendation of the RAINES law than that in its general principle it is sound, and as an experiment in legislation it is turning publication wish to have rejected articles returned, out better than its opponents expected. It has not stirred up the predicted animosity among the liquor dealers. It has proved to be a successful measure for raising revenue. It has not the liquor business on a better footing. It has done something to relieve the police and society from the consequences of impracticable Sunday closing,

Is it probable, then, that the RAINES law will furnish an issue in the coming State campaign which will prove of any great political profit to the opposition? A law that yields nine millions of revenue has elements of popularity.

There is no use in trying to fight against that fact.

A Very Remarkable Character. Mr. JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER has paid his

first visit to the University of Chicago, which was built up and endowed by his magnificent gifts. The millions he has bestowed on that institution make him one of the very greatest of private contributors to the foundation of a school of learning in the whole history of the world. He has given the money, moreover, in his lifetime, and thus differs from nearly all other of the most notable founders and endowers of colleges. By so giving, too, he has distinguished himself from the great mass of all those who have made large benefactions for public uses. He has taken the millions from his rapidly accumulating fortune, and he has made the gifts quietly, modestly, and without the least seeking for popular applause, or to win the conspicuous manifestations of honor their munificence could easily have obtained for him. The reason for this remarkable peculiar-

ity of Mr. ROCKEFELLER as a public benefactor is that being a deeply religious man he has made the gifts as an obligation of religious duty, as it seems to him. He is a strict and earnest Bantist, and feels that he holds his fortune as a trustee merely acting under the eye of GoD. This is very remarkable in itself, and also because Mr ROCKEFELLER has gained his fortune, one of the very greatest in the world, as the head of the Standard Oil Company, again a which demagogues have directed their constant fire as a diabolical combination for the public injury. He is not a Baptist in name merely, but in the strongest conviction; and apparently he believes that he can best serve the interests of humanity and glorify Gob by assisting in the propagation of the faith that is in him. His advancement from a humble pecuniary place to vast and commanding wealth has changed in no respect his religious attitude. He is an assiduous attendant on a Baptist church, and his voice is raised in humble supplication at its prayer meet-Only the other day he addressed a Baptist Sunday school and spoke of his experience as its superintendent as one of the proudest and most satisfactory in his whole life. He has brought up his own family in the strict tenets of the Baptists, and taught them to keep aloof from the allurements of worldly gayety and fashion. He does not indulge in amusements which a severe Puritanism frowned upon in other days, though now they are practised without reproach by the great run of religious people. He would keep his children apart from the influence of such associations; and accordingly he has had none of the social ambitions so frequent

world, the flesh, and the devil. It is a very striking circumstance that at this time of decaying faith a man who ranks with the three or four richest men of modern times should be impelled by religious convictions to a course of life and of conduct which is so unusual in its austerity. Many Baptists have risen to wealth from very humble circumstances during the last generation, but most of them, or at least the most of their families, have drifted away from their early associations under the influence of fashionable ambitions. Mr. ROCKEFELLER remains stanch and immovable. Magnificent as his many gifts for charitable, religious, and educational purposes have been, the sum of them has gone almost wholly for the furthering of Baptist interests. He has built up in the Chicago University an institution which will glorify the Baptist name, and in that way, according to Mr. ROCKEFELLER's unquestioning belief, will glorify God.

among men of great fortunes. He looks

upon them as sinful. His household join

with him in daily family prayer that they

may be saved from the temptations of the

Venezuela's Celebration

Our sister republic on the Orinoco joins hands with us this year in commemorating the Fourth of July, for this is the day appointed for the unveiling of a column in honor of the patriots who were executed in Caracas during the early and unsuccessful efforts of Gen. FRANCESCO MIRANDA to free his country from the yoke of Spain. The celebration in honor of MIRANDA began, indeed, on the first of the present month, the monument ceremonies being reserved for the climax.

Venezuela has great names in her history, the greatest being that of BOLIVAR, a native of Caracas, "the Washington of South America." Yet few, if any, among her heroes have had careers more varied and adventurous that that of MIRANDA. His story reads like a romance. Born at Santa Fé, in New Granada, in 1754, he chose a military career, and served against the British in our war of independence. This experience inspired him with the hope of freeing his own country from European domination; but his first efforts resulted in his having to escape to the United States. He visited England, and made the acquaintance of PITT, FOX, and SHERIDAN; he went to France in 1792, seeking to enlist the sympathy of the Girondists for his country, and while there, in the revolution, received the command of a brigade, distinguished himself in the siege of Maestricht, and had a larger command at Neerwinden. But in the fierce politics of that day he was tried for treason and acquitted, afterward was sentenced to be banished, and finally took

refuge in England. Thence starting in 1806, with the aid of two Americans, Mr. OGDEN and Col. SMITH, he landed near Caracas and proclaimed the Colombian republic. But events were not yet ripe for success. In 1810 he landed of ships should be painted. One point is that again, and once more declared a republic only such a paint should be used as can probaof transparent humbug and

hypocrisy, and it conserves the manhood of | both for Venezuela and New Granada. But still the time had not come, and in 1812 he was defeated and captured by the Count of MONTE VERDE, the Spanish Governor, and sent as a prisoner to Spain, where four years later he died.

But Venezuela does not forget that MI-RANDA sowed where BOLIVAR, PAEZ, BER-MUDEZ, and other of her earlier patriots reaped. Although her independence was declared in July, 1811, BOLIVAR's great victory of Bojaca, which gave him possession of Bogota and all New Granada, was not gained until eight years later, while Carobobo, the Spanish Waterloo, and the practical end of the war, was not won by PAEZ until June, 1821. Yet Venezuela honors those who were defeated as well as those who were victorious in the battle against European domination in the New World, and she times her July commem oration with ours.

A Short Campaign. The Republican National Convention in St. Louis this year assembled nine days later in the month of June than did the Republican Convention of four years ago. The Democratic National Convention, held on June 21, 1892, meets this year on July 7, sixteen days later later in the season. Election day, which was on Nov. 8 in 1892,

falls this year on Nov. 3. The purpose of the leaders of both political parties has been of late years to limit the duration of the Presidential canvasa by holding their nominating conventions later than heretofore, and by delaying the actual campaign work until the candidates' formal letters of acceptance appear.

Mr. CLEVELAND wrote his letter of ac eptance of his first nomination to the Presidency in 1884 on the 18th of August. Renominated in 1888, he sent his letter of acceptance from Washington on Sept. 8. For the third time the Democratic nomince, in 1892, his letter of acceptance was sent from Grav Gables on Sept. 26. Gen. HARRISON'S letter of accentance of his first nomination to the Presidency was dated Sept. 11, 1888; his letter accepting his second Republican nomination to the Presidency, sent in September, 1892, was addressed, oddly enough, to WILLIAM MC-KINLEY, Jr.; Mr. CLEVELAND'S letter was sent to Prof. W. L. WILSON.

The Wild Men of the Plains, otherwise the Populists, who held their National Convention four years ago on July 4, have this year, in deference to universal and imperative popular demand, postponed the meeting of beir Convention until the 22d of July, in St. Louis, coincident with the Nat'oual Convention of the Statesmen of De Sage Brush, otherwise the silverites, at the same place. This year's Presidential campaign will be shorter than usual.

Cyclists and the Fourth.

If the weather is fine, July 4, 1896, is likely to be remembered by wheelmen as a day on which were to be seen by far the greatest number of wheels ever before active at one time since the beginning of cvcling. The fact that Sunday is the next day following, and likewise a holiday, will make the wheel monarch for two successive days. Wheelmen and wheelwomen throughout the United States can scarcely hope for a better opportunity of enjoying their sport at any time during the year. The roads are smooth and hard, thirst-soothing fluids of all kinds are plentiful, and riders who were novices in wheeling last spring are now in the pink of condition. For weeks past cycle clubs have been planning Fourth of July parades, track races, road races, century runs, double century runs, and meets, and the young man less ambitious in things cyclical has mapped out a quiet spin with his chosen girl.

So glorious an outing in this glorious month of July will furnish a great temptation for wheelmen to undertake injudicious feats, and THE SUN gives a timely hint.

The cyclist who has not formulated rules for his own personal guidance should remember that lasting joy doesn't necessarily come from temporary exhilaration. Physicians say that some persons are adapted by nature for racing, but that these form a small percentage of the wheeling public. Besides, it is error to suppose that racing men and century runners are alone liable to injury from excessive wheeling. The opinion of doctors and cyclists who have never raced goes to show that the habit of tearing along the street with the back humped, and the proper expansion of the chest necessarily prevented, may prove injurious. It has often been attended with cardiac irregularity, poor blood. and a general weakening of the entire system. Cardiac healthiness, in particular, among wheelmen depends greatly on how they wheel. While moderate cycling benefits the heart, immoderate cycling disturbs it. The influence of wheeling is equally great on the lungs. To insure their development, sit reasonably erect in the saddle and don't overtax your powers of breathing.

With regard to drinking, one should observe the same rule on a wheel as he would on foot. Avoid drinking anything ice cold, unless in small quantity, taken with deliberation. A good plan is to drink little at a time and drink often.

Old riders say that fast riding is responsible for only a small fraction of wheelmen's ills. Too many persons, women especially, appear to regard cycling as they do buggy riding. They forget that after a brisk spin on the wheel great care should be exercised that the rider doesn't take cold. Exposing one's self to a fresh breeze or to very cold water while the body is overheated is always bad.

It may be well to add that a well-supplied tool bag is a most necessary adjunct to the wheelman's comfort and peace of mind. Even a punctured tire is not difficult to repair if the needed articles are at hand. Men in the repair business would like to abolish tool bags altogether, but it isn't the repairer who has to walk a mile or two as the result of a breakdown.

If, in addition, cyclists will use a little of their own good judgment and sleep well on Sunday night, they may rely on a vigorous and healthful reaction and pleasant remembrances of this year's Fourth.

Through all the shoutings and the fireworks, above the noise of bands, above even the tremendous reports made all day and night by the Hon. MARCUS AUREOLUS HANNA's diamond bosom pin, the calm, wide smile of the Hon. WILLIAM MCKINLEY OSBORNE of Massachusetts crackles more sweetly than the concerts of the spheres. He is believed to be the happiest of men.

Our fastest cruiser, the Minneapolis, may soon be expected again in home waters, not, however, in order to strengthen the home fleet, but because her bottom is badly pitted. Her last painting before going to the European station was done at the Norfolk yard. Apparently it is her experience that has led the Navy Department to issue a general circular showing how and with what sort of material the bottoms

bly be found in various ports of the world, be cause the best results can only be expected with several successive coats of one kind. Again, red lead and red lead with white zinc are discounte nanced, unless under exceptional circumstances, with the bottom carefully prepared, and with ample time for drying. Perhaps more will be heard on this subject when the ship gets home. Meanwhile Admiral SELFRIDGE's flag will go to

the San Francisco. The Hon. HERNANDO DE SOTO MONEY of Mississippi is making himself heard with a reasonable frequency in the corridors of Chicago. Where is the Hon. URIEL SERRER HALL of Misourl, sometime his triumphant opponent? After treading deep seas of ink and blood, and putting up the price of inkstands about one hundred per cent, the two champlons gave each other the forgiving hand. But goldbugs should be most discreet in carrying on arguments with Mr. Money. His methods may be found too quick, surprising, and forcible. If Mr. HALL by in Chicago, he is the man to meet Mr. Money in the war of speeches and standards,

The Hon, JOSEPH CLAY STILES BLACK BURN and his merry men are pervading Chicago as they have long pervaded Kentucky, and great is the noise of their captains and their shouting. Yet how can Mr. BLACKBURN be nominated for President or for Vice-President? Great as he is, there are others greater. Strong as the ocean and quiet as the moon, the Hon HEZ LUNG, Kentucky's most famous orator and most resplendent son, fills the nation with his If Mr. BLACKBURN has spoken one word for silver. Mr. Lung has spoken three words. Ir the words of the ballad:

"If I had killed a man to-day, JACK, I would tell it thee; I have not killed a man to-day; JACK, thou hast hilled three."

Mr. BLACKBURN is but a beginner. The Hon. HEZ LUNG is an expert, a professor, the most momentous student of the silver question whom Mercer county can boast. He is the logical candidate, whereas Mr. BLACKBURN is only his own and JACK CHINN'S.

The volcano is in partnership with the earthquake. There is a mysterious sympathy of interest between great events. There are overdone, and when exhausted nature vells in pain. It is almost too much, for example, to have the Cheyennes and the Hon, PITCHFORK TILLMAN uprising at the same moment.

If it be true that the British War Office has told Mr. BAYARD that it would like to get upa review of all the forces at Aldershot for the especial benefit of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, Mr. BAYARD can do a good service to a Government which he is fond of complimenting. He can inform the War Office authorities that the proposed review might bring serious dangers. A band of heroes like the Ancients could not be held back even by the laws of hospitality if it saw the British army or a good-sized hunk of it. The Ancients would wade into the waves of slaughter, annihilate the whole opposing force, and capture and consume the commissary department. Avert that work of wee

The Hon, MARY ELIZABETH LEASE of Kansas is rejoicing the Northwest by her pleasant speeches, and the Gophers, Pocket or otherwise, cannot complain that the majestic truths of Populism are not tossed at them from commanding lips. The ablest of Kansas states. women kindly explains that during the present season she will be loaded for bear and snine. There has been an erroneous impression that she was londed to scatter.

The presence of the Hon. WILLIAM MOR-RIS STEWART in Chicago fills everybody with happiness, and himself not the least. It takes a lammy fear from the brow of millions, and enables students of baseball to resume their exreises without being tormented by the thought that the country is suffering. There was grave apprehension that there would not be conversation enough in Chicago. The coming of Mr. STEWART has swept that apprehension away. There will be as much conversation as there is room for, and perhaps several tons more. Mr. STEWART has never spared himself or his

The Hon, JOHN PARDON ALTGELD Seems to be trying to swallow the Democratic party just as his assistant, the Hon, Buck Hingien sen, is always trying to swallow big silver dollars. The present glddy eminence of ALTGELD pardoned the Anarchists.

The proclamation of Dr. WARNER MILLER and others seems to have made one of the most powerful failures to explode that ever disappointed the ears of the exploders. Among the harmless bombs the Hon. THOMAS COLLIER PLATT walks as placidly as on the sands of Coney Island. The high consistory of the Republicans of New York continues to be directed by him. Why do the wicked prosper for a series of seasons? Why is the naturally loud virtue of Herkimer and Erie allowed to sink into silence? There should be more proclamations, dozens more; and an anti-PLATT bloycle demonstration might draw a crowd, weather permitting.

The Hon, JONAH JEREMIAH MOTT of North Carolina, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Silver party, is going to have, at least has sent out invitations for, a conference of representatives of all parties and pieces of parties which swear by the great white dollar. If valuable for no other purpose, the conference will be valuable for the opportunity which it will give Mr. most melancholy, haggard-eyed, and sobbingbosomed prophecies ever exhibited. There is a full collection of diviners of woe among the silver men, but there is none of them who can hold an inverted torch to him. What would happen to him if he should ever be convinced that the country had not taken a season ticket to Avernus?

It is a mistake to regard Chicago as a hot city. There are times when she is stirred with breezes and the lake sobs hoarsely under them. The portentous thickets and multitudinous forests of Populist whiskers, the strangest of known growths and having a deteriorating effect upon the mind of the growers, are waving in their own wind in Cook county. Winter overcoats are in fashion. Strong men are swept away. Great buildings rock. It may be neces sary to hew trackless woods down in the hope of saving life and property.

Our Preedom seeks no pathways strewn with flowers, She tread rough roads and guards uneven coasts; And, battling with the might of adverse powers, She dares war's blood-red hosts.

Her children must be earnest, calm, and thrifty, Not quick to wrath, yet ready at her call; They know her well—the dauntless five and fifty Of Independence Hall.

They counted and accepted each privation When to the truths of that old Declaration They pledged their lives and honor.

Freedom, to us to-day, is no newcomer, Full oft, despondent, gazing in her eyes. We've caught the glow that draws the warmth be

From winter's tempest skies. Yes, more than all before are we her debtors. 'Tis good and proper that we chant her hymns, For at our call she struck the galling fetters

off from four million limbs She is our love; what though her breast be gory And thousand-scarred? what though the tyrant scorns? Was not the Head, ineffable in glory,

Once crowned with cruel thorus new, upon this birthday of the nation. We pledge ourselves, through years of peace To those great principles which give duration

To Freedom's generous life. THEODORS P. COOK.

THE TARIFF IN CANADA. A Pante Following the Success of the Anti-

MONTREAL, July 2, Montreal is threatened with a financial panic. Mr. Laurier's success. in view of his oft-expressed promise to reduce the tariff on imports, has resulted in a demand by the banks for payment of their loans at maturity or an avowed and open promise from Mr. Laurier not to change the tariff radically and not to make any change for the present. Mr. Laurier has yielded to these demands so far as to promise that he will not make any change in tariff until the incoming Administration in this country declares its position with regard to trade with Canada. Outside of Quebec the Conservative party has a majority n all the provinces in their representation in Parliament of at least ten. The majority in the parliamentary delegation from Quebec for Mr. Laurier is thirty, so that his majority in the Dominion Parliament is twenty; but, unfortu-

parliamentary delegation from Quebec for Mr. Laurier is thirty, so that his majority in the Dominion Parliament is twenty; but, unfortunately for him, his Quebec majority, while Liberals so far as State rights are concerned, are Protectioniate pure and simple, and utterly opposed to any material reduction in the tariff on imports. Therefore Mr. Laurier is powerless to execute or fulfil his pledges made upon the stump during the recent contest.

There is no truth in the statement that Mr. Blake is likely to accept a post in Mr. Laurier's Cabinet. It is rumored that Sir Oliver Mowat will be elevated to the Senate and occurs a mominal position in the Cabinet. Sir Richard Cariwright will be Minister of Finance. William Patterson, ex-M. P., will be a member of the Cabinet from Ontario; he is one of the ablest and most unselfish Liberals in Parliament; as an orator he excels both Sir Charles Tupper and Mr. Laurier; he was defeated in the late contest in the manufacturers of that town supported him, but the artisans of Brantford were wiser than their employers and voted against Cleveland reform, and therefore he was defeated in a riding which he has represented for the past twenty, years in the Parliament of Canada. David Mills, who was a member of Mr. Mackenzie's Ministry from 1873 to 1878, was also defeated in Bothwell, which he had represented for the last twenty years. The real reazon was he had been seeking knighthood ever since Sir Oliver Mowat had that title conferred unon him by the late Sir John A. Maedonald. He will probably be made Minister of the Interior in Mr. Laurier's (abinet. William Mulock, M. P. for North York, one of the few Liberal millionaires of Ontario, will probably receive a Cabinet appointment in consideration of his wealth.

It is rumored that Mr. Laurier has promised the banks that he will hold a short session of Parliament and pass the estimates and appoint a committee to investigate and report upon the Manitoba school question and then prorogue Parliament. He has been compelied to make t

attempts to make any radical change in the protective policy of the country. They are dic-tating who shall be the members of his cabinet from the other provinces, and these will be

nounced advocates of a continuance of British connection.

No intelligent man here expects any practical results from an application to the Government at Washington for a treaty of reciprocity which does not contain conditions which discriminate against Great Britain. A collision upon this point with the Imperial Government is not very far off. Canada will demand the right to make a commercial treaty without reference to Great Britain. Such a demand means a declaration of independence and the unfurling of the Canadian flag with a view to political union with the Britain. Such a demand means a declaration of independence and the unfuring of the Canadian flag with a view to political union with the United States. Canada is rapidly making history, and no one can safely prognosticate what a day will bring forth. The recole of Manntoba will not make any concession upon the school question, as they now perceive that they have the support of the majority of electors in all the provinces. The election of Hugh J. Macdonald, a son of the late Sir John Macdonald, a son of the late Sir John Macdonald, as on of the late Sir John Macdonald, as one of the late of the l

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: For the year 1895 the 164,529 miles of railways in the United States paid in round numbers \$40,000, 000 as taxes, being an average of \$240 a mile. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company operates in Canada about 8,000 miles of road. The company in its charter was granted perpetual exemption from taxation. If it hald on the average \$240 per mile as taxes, the total would be in round numbers \$2,000,000 a year, or 3 per cent, upon the par value of its capital stock. In Great Britain railways paid on the average \$755 a mile as taxes. Some American lines pay even a higher tax per mile, and if railway taxes increase in the future as they have for the past increase in the future as they have for the past seven years. American railways will soon pay an average tax of \$500 a mile. On that basis the exemption of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company from taxes is worth \$4,000,000 per annum, or 6 per cent, per annum on the par value of its capital stock.

Is it just, in view of these facts, to tax railways in this country to the extent of \$40,000,000 and then allow Canadian railways to divert \$20,000,000 of traffic carnings from them—traffic which American railways created? Railways should pay reasonable taxes, but they should be protected like our shipping from unjust competition from railways under an allenfag. America for Americans who sostain and defend the flag rather than for allens who would tear it down! The remedy is lawful and peaceful: Abolish he bonding regulations ! FRANCIS WAY LAND GLEN.

Allan McDermott Prefers a Bolt.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIG! Generally agreeing that when it appears in THE SUN It is so, whether the field be political, scientific, or religious I must nevertheless dissent from your ides of "clearing the issue," as given this morning. There are thousands of Democrats who will vote for an Altgeld-Bland-Boles anarchy and highway robbery ticket rather than for McKinley. If they vote at all; and it is diffi-cult for an American to refrain from voting in leap

If there is not any honest money Democratic ticket. every vote cast for the Chicago nominees will be counted for fist money; houest Democrats will be prevented from advocating their party and its princi pies, and the party will be identified for a generation to come with the unsavory odor now being wafted to to come with the unsavory odor now being wafted to the four corners of the earth by the winds that cool the brows of the Chicago bomb throwers. The honest Democrats of the United States, those who bow at the shrine of Jefferson, Jackson, and Til

den, have the right to an opportunity to vote for men representing true Democracy.
BELMAR, N. J., July 3. ALLAN L. McDERMOTT.

Boles Misrepresents Iowa

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I was been and lived more than twenty years in lown twenty-five miles from the home of the Hon. Horace Boles. I frequently heard him try cases in court in my younger days, but he was not a politician then, and was re garded as a sound man. I do not believe a majority of the lowa people are with him; on the contrary, I believe he would be "snowed under" next Novem ber, even in his own State. He has a great many fol lowers, but there are more sound minds in lows than he would have the nation believe. His statements are very well answered in the article in The Sun lows farmers are not coining money, it is trulitinois brethren are even in better condition, being

AN IOWAN The Silver Crase in Alabams,

closer to the large central markets.

"JULY 2, 1896."

TO THE EUROR OF THE SUN-Sir: We are this morn ing in receipt of a letter from one of the most prom nent banking firms in Alabama. We give it to you believing that it may interest your many readers to know the feeling of a number of the more prominent Southern people. We are not authorized to give the name of the banking firm that writes the letter, but we are willing that you mention our name in connection with the matter, that authoriticity may be given to the publication. The letter is as follows:

"It looks as though the whole country. South and West, was going crasy on the free-silver question our state Convention, as you are awars, instructed its delegates to the National American in thicked for free allver. We must confees that we can see nothing but rain starting the in the face about aliver canditate for Freedent be elected in November, very many of our test people, ourselves not accepted, have positively determined hot to vote for a sliver canditate, and if the Chicago Covention in corporates free allver in its platform housands of Alabamians will vote the Republican ticket in Novembers, sense, and the Republican ticket in Novembers. southern people. We are not authorized to give the

LEBRAN BROTHERS.

HOYELS AND POLITICS.

Pinces Where National and Local Leaders

The closing of the Hotel Brunswick takes out of the list of New York hotels which have some celebrity in the field of politics still another famed in the annals of statesmen. On Sept. 29. 1880, under the leadership of William C. Whitper, Roswell P. Flower, Edward Cooper, Hubert Thompson, and Abram S. Hewitt, the committee of 100 Democrats who afterward established the County Democracy was organized at the Hotel Brunswick, and, oddly enough, it was at the same hotel that in the month of October, 1890, the same political organization held its tast formal conference for the make-up of a union ticket with a committee of Republican and the representatives of the ill-fated People's Municipal League, For many years the Fifth Avenue Hotel has

been by the common consent of the leaders the recognized meeting place of Republican statesrecognized meeting place of Republican statesmen. Many prominent Republicans from other States, notably John Sherman, always stop at the Fifth Avenue. Ex-Senator Platt lives there, except during the summer months. It has been for a great many years the headquarters of the Renublican State Committee, and in its corridors during campaign times the leading Republican politicians of the State are to be met. In like manner the Hoffman House, across the way, was for many years the accepted and most popular meeting place of New York Democrates. It was the headquarters of the Democrates. It was the headquarters of the Democrates. It was the headquarters of the Democrate State Committee, and many prominent Democrats from other States stoomed there. When the Hoffman House was closed for alterations the Democrats had to look est for a leadquarters, and chose temporarily the Park Avenue Hotel, It was at the Murray Hill Hotel that the anti-snap meyement of 1892 was organized. It was at the Union Square Hotel that the canvasses of Hugh J. Grant for Mayor were conducted (there were four of them, in 1884, in 1888, in 1890, and in 1894), and it was at the same hotel that the independent county organization, the last survivor of the anti-Tammany Hemocratic factions which supported Strong in 1894, was organized in December, 1893. But a short distance from the Union Square Hotel is the Westminster, on Irving place, for many years the accepted neutral meeting p ace of the Tammany Hall men, then under the leadership of Thompson and Whitney. The Tammany headquarters, of course, was, as it has been always since 1808, in Fourteenth street, and the Irving Hall memocrate, under the leadership of Thompson and Whitney. The Tammany headquarters, of course, was, as it has been always since 1808, in Fourteenth street, and the Irving Hall men met in what is now the Irving Hall men met in what is now the Irving Hall men met in what is now the Irving Hall men enter and Irving place. When conference committees were appointed by the two organizati men. Many prominent Republicans from other neutral point, and the Westminster Hotelserved for that purpose for many years, the last con-ference of the kind having been held for the for-mation of a union Democratic ticket in 1887. When John Morrissey was a candidate his fa-vorite party headquarters was the Stevens House on lower Broadway. The Everett House was the Democratic national headquarters in 1876.

There are very few hotels in New York which have not at some time or other served the convenience of municipal politicians. Col. Strong headquarters, when a candidate for Mayor, wa at the Sturtevant House. Mr. Einstein, when a candidate in 1852, had his headquarters at the Coleman. The Astor House was a political headquarters long before the days of reform.

How the Light Came to Be Out. The shadows of the night had fallen upon town an

ountry, and the little stars had come forth to kee their vigils in the distant blue.

All the earth was still, and along the river's marge the night birds whistled their nocturnes to the frog in the meadows.

As the night grew on, two figures, upon their silent

sheels, swept swiftly down upon the wide avenue

whence all but they had fled. whence all but they had fied.

The man was young and there was the flush of hope and love on his youthfut face. Beside him rode a gir of rare beauty and of the sweetest innocence. Such a girl as one finds in suburban towns and

Philadelphia.

As they swept through the star kissed night, their wheels were almost touching, and the young man's head was leaning far over toward the girl. Without warning a dark figure at this point shot rapidly from the shadows, lining the margin of the

avenue, and consronted the youth and maiden.

Was it a bold highwayman or a despicable footnad What's the matter?" inquired the young man, with herole bravery, throwing himself between the police

nan and the fair being on the wheel.
"Her light's out," explained the policeman, nodding at the wheel of the maiden, after the manner of police men when they use a personal pronoun to designat the person.
The sweet, innocent face of the girl was turned in

blushing surprise upon the officer.

"Well," she said very earnestly, "what if it is ?"

"It's against the law, mum," suggested the police-The maiden's face showed how surprised she was at

this piece of information.
"W-w-why," she hesitated, "Harry and I always turn the light down real low when he comes to see me, and if it wants to go out we never care. I didn't know it was against the law. You know, Mr. Policeman, this is the first time we've ever been out on our wheels together."

The policeman thoughtfully remarked that he

A Customer Who Wants to Chat with the Clerks.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: What's the matter

with the clerks in the stores? Not especially at this immediate season, but all the time? I have been go-ing the rounds for the sake of experience, and I find that the "bleycle face" is not in it with the "clerk face." There is a fixed stare put on or grown on. I don't know which, which is simply paralyzing to all the kindler emotions. I go into a store feeling happy that I am a live, and I find a clerk who hasn't been o is not then very busy, and to him or to her! address myself selling, and, as I think, contagiously happy. But what do I get in return? That stare. Not a sign of response; not even a sign of intelligence. Merely ; human face that might be wood for all the expression it has. Then I ask for what I want. I do it cheerily, for i feel well. Do I get a cheery smile and a merry answer? God save the mark: What I get is what pay for, and I only get that after waiting a long time for it. Being a man, I sometimes try to enlive this period of waiting by talking to the clerk, especially if for it. Being a man, I sometimes try to enliven this peried of waiting by talking to the clerk, especially if it be a lady clerk. Does that bring me any response? Plenty of it, but it is that bring me any response? Plenty of it, but it is that kind of response which is in the nature of a sinp in the face, as it is ever a masher who was making a purchase merely to secure an opportunity to make a mash.

Can't a lady clerk teil the difference between a rank weed and a respectable plant? What is she there for? To sell goods for one tring, but that is not all. She is there to sell scools to the same customer again. It is to make friends for herself and for her employers. It is that kind of a clerk who is valuable to employers. It is that kind who makes money for the house, and therefore makes it for herself or himself, and some day develops into something higher than a clerk. Now and then I have essayed a passing and marnless joke with a clerk. I am not a joker by practice but there are times when even the dimbest of a reneighbor. I have all regard, all sympathy, all charify for the tired sells or the tired manners that laws in the relief a joke on a clerk commissioner that laws in the relief and how on a clerk commissioner than a clerk subject of the clerk companies of the day long behind those interminable counters, but it don't see why it should make it any worse on them to try to smile now and then; to brace up, as it were, and get as much out of their daily lawor as kindly people they meet will help them to get out of it if they will left them; to exercise a fair intelligence in their intercourse with their customers, and feel that all the humanity is not on their side of the counter.

I have hardelers complaining of the low salaries they receive, and sometimes a feer I have not an hour or two acxperience with some is a feer I have not an hour or two acxperience with some is a feer I have not an hour or two acxperience with some is the precedence and more of the counter.

I have hardely as one of the employers

the only drawback there is to that they rise above king as soon that the valonier losses their charm-initial rations. Why don't the great bady of clerks e in and look upon the kreat acm; of their cuserias frietids, and not as enemies? Hiese yours, menclerks and women clerks, we couldn't get is without you, and if you will only meet us half we'll show you that we are not half as black as are painted, and neither are you. Come, now, so aside that confounded—"clerk face" and put a exclosioning human extremelor into its substitute. It speak to the as if you were calling "Cash." see how much pleasanter we are when spoken to ou would have us speak to you. A Customen. The Uncrowned King of the Situation. Hall, King!

Hall, Jay Propelling Altgeld! Batt, all hall lecause it beats hall How the Democratic party lias let you get it by the seat of the trousers! And hold it up To the score and sorrow Of Jeffersonian politics! Hall, King of the hituation! Uncrowned, perhaps But red cupped just the same

And red handed if the chance were

A JACKSONIAN.

Fire and brimstone, Anarchy and populism, brossitver and bust Good Lord.

On what a silver thread

Hang Democratic hopes

H. O. HAVEMEYER'S GIFTS. Mr. Marks Asked for a Church Subscrip-

GREENWICH, Conn., July 3.-A. A. Marks, who has made fame and fortune here, was missed at the dedication of the stone church, which stands on the site of the wooden structure erected in 1670 in Sound Beach. Abram Pierson, the first President of Yale College, was minister in 1695 and many illustrious preachers have been paster since. The new church was completed last week, to replace the building destroyed by fire in the fall, and Mr. Marks was largely instrumental in raising the money necessary to build the new structure. For three months he has been seriously ill, but before teing taken down he had succeeded in raising the full amount of money

Among the men asked to help along the cause was Henry O. Havemeyer. The sugar cause was Henry O. Havemeyer. The sugar magnate is usually the first person called on whenever a subscription is wanted for a philanthropic, religious, or charitable cause in this neighborhood, and aithough he greets his interviewers in a brusque way, it is a poor solicitor and a very poor cause that Mr. Havemeyer does not open his purse to. He was one of the first called upon by Mr. Marks.

"What do you want?" was his question.

"We want some money to build our church, said Mr. Marks.

"Now," continued the sugar man, "how much have you got to raise and how much have you got to raise and how much have you given?"

you given? "About \$8,000: I have contributed \$200."
"That's not enough, Marks; you can afford to do better than that. You raise \$3,000 and I'll

do better than that. You raise \$3,000 and I is give you \$5,000.

A few days later Mr. Marks came to the office of Mr. Havemeyer and announced that he had succeeded in obtaining the \$3,000.

"When do you want this \$5,000?"

"We'll, I'm going to Europe next week. I don't want to think about it." And Mr. Havemeyer handed out a check for \$5,000, an i Mr. marks returned with the pleasing intelligence to the members of the congregation who worship in the Sound Beach Church that all the money necessary to build the new church had been raised.

money necessary to build the new church had been raised.

If all of Mr. Havemeyer's donations to religious organizations, charitable and philanthropic objects in Greenwich were figured up they would foot up to nearly a quarter of a million of dollars. Not long ago Dr. Wills of the Greenwich Presbyterian Church called on Mr. Havemeyer to secure his assistance in raising \$20.000 to take up a mortgage on the church property. He readily consented to let him have the \$20.000, and told the minister that he ought to make it more.

We're going to have hard ti nes," said Mr. Haremeyer, "and you better make the amount three or four thousand more than you need now to prepare for an emergency," but no amount of persuasion could induce Dr. Wills to accept more. He had raised the \$20,000 and was satisfied. "We're going to have hard ti nes," said Mr.

TO SELL D. C. POITER'S CHURCH. Baptist City Mission Will Porceloss on

Mortgages for \$85,00 A decision in favor of the New York City Baptist Mission was entered vesterday in the Supreme Court by Justice Smyth in the suit brought by the society to foreclose four mortgages, aggregating \$88,000, held upon the Tabernacle Baptist Church, at Tenth street and Second avenue, of which the Rev. Dr. D. C. Potter is pastor.

Three of the mortgages were executed on May 21, 1887, one to Caroline C. Bishop for \$5,000, 21, 1887, one to Caroline C. Eisnop for \$5,000, one to John D. Rockefeller for \$30,000, and one to Jabez Bostwick for \$30,000. These mortgages were assigned to the Southern New York Rantist Society, which assigned them to the plaintiff society. The fourth mortgage, made May 21, 1891, to John D. Rockefeller, was by

May 21, 1891, to John D. Rockefeller, was by him assigned to the plaintiff.

All the bonds with the mortgages set forth that the mortgages should never be forclosed as long as the church was used as larget place of worship, and the other buildings on the site for religious and parsonage burposes, provided that the church continued to pay nominal interest of \$1 a year and the water rents and assessments, and made a fund sufficient to rebuild the church and appurtenances should they be destroyed. It is averred by the plaintiff that these conditions have not been compiled with.

with.

Dr. Potter contended that the payment of the mortgage, should not be enforced as long as the church was held for Baptist religious purposes. The Court holds that the conditions have not been compiled with, and judgment is given for the plaintiff.

ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE SIGNS.

Park Board Meditating Enter to Ctream-vent the Pill Landscape Artist.

An active campaign against some of the adrertising signs that disfigure St. Nicholas avenue has been begun by residents of that street. Between 127th street and 132d street the west side of the avenue is a mass of high rocks that give to pill makers and chewing gum boomers the finest possible opportunity for mag-nificent display "ads" in all the colors of the rainbow. Opposite to these rocks are fine houses to the residents of which these signs are eyesores, to say the least. There seemed to be

eyesores, to say the least. There seemed to be no remedy. The police, when appealed to said that they would prevent any more signs from being put np, but could not efface those already there, Finally S. W. Richards of 58 West Twenty-third street, who lives opposite to the most horrible sign painted on the rocks, appealed to President Cruger of the Park Board, St. Nicholas avenue at that point being a parkway. President Cruger responded by saying that his department was preparing rules regulating advertising signs on lands controlled by that department, rules which will cover the signs. cutes which will cover the signs department, rules which

MAKING AMERICAN IIN PLATE. Statistics Showing the Recent Growth of

The quarterly list of American tin plate works, which will be published in the Metal Worker to-day, shows that on July I there were thirty-six complete tin plate plants rolling their United States and three in course of operation. The active plants possessed an aggregate of 170 tin mills, having an estimated yearly capacity of about 5,500,000 boxes of tin plates. In addition to these establishments there were thirtyone tin plate dipping works, without rolling mills, possessing an aggregate of 169 tinning

At the end of last month the production of American tin plate is estimated to have been going on at the rate of over 4,000,000 logges yearly. During the last quarter the New Castle Steel and Tin Plate Company of New Castle, Pa., has completed large extensions to its works, making it an eighteen-mill plant. This gives the United States the largest and most complete in the Academic Complete Complete Complete Castle Castle

BARNARD'S NEW BUILDING. Plane for It Filed with the Building De-

The foundation plans for a four-story building for Barnard College were submitted to the Department of Buildings yesterday by Lamb & Rich, architects, on the authorization of the collegs faculty. The new building will be of brick, terra cotta, and Indiana limestone, and will be known as Brinckerhoff Hail. It will be created on Barnard's new site, the block bounded by 119th and 120th streets, the Boulevard, and Claremont avenue. The cost of construction is estimated at \$132,000.

Six Vacation Schools

The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor will open vacation schools this summer, and has appointed the following prin-

Grammar School No. 7, Chrystie and Hester street Grammar School No. 7, Corystic and Hester streets, Miss Lillian Burdon; Grammar School No. 79, 42 Pirst street, Mr. F. J. Foster; Grammar School No. 49, 237 East Thirty seventh street, Miss Millicent Baumi Grammar School No. 96, highty-first street and Avenue A, Miss Mary J. Carolan; Grammar School No. 33, 430 West Twenty eighth street, Miss Julia A, Birdseyej Primary School No. 41, 488 West Fifty-eighth street, Miss Ellen L. Clarke.

Miss Elien L. Carke.

The schools are to begin registration on Wednesden L. Carke.

The schools are to begin registration on Wednesdey, July 15, and from the following Monday, July 20, continue in half-day seesions, 9 o'clock to 12, at the school buildings named, until the last of August. About sixty teachers have received their appointments. A waiting list of twenty others has been approved, and a general meeting of all these teachers was held at the United Charities building yesterday, contributions of money for carrying on the work should be sent immediately to Mr. Warner Van Norden, Treasurer, 25 Nassau strock, distinctly marked "For the Vacation Schools."

Peculiar Luck of Mr. Colby.

From a Correspondent of the Rockland Tribune. Rufus Colby of Liberty met with a searous aceldens in his mill recently, brakeing his maine drum and a east iron arm. Mr. Colby has had very hard luck with his mill. He has some 200 cord yet to saw and the watter is leaveing fast. It will work for some

We understand so Liberty bostes of a new barber.

At the World's Mercy.

From the Boston Globs. Heaven grant that no foreign power shall attack

Boston while the Ancients are away!